Quarterly Estimates of State Personal Income: A New Series

THIS report introduces a new body of regional economic data: quarterly estimates of total personal income, by States, adjusted for seasonal variation. The series is designed to measure short-term changes in economic activity and purchasing power on a geographic basis. In particular, the quarterly data should provide a finer measure for gaging the impact of the business cycle on the States and regions than has been possible up to now through the use of annual statistics alone.

The series presented here begin with the first quarter of 1965 and continue through the second quarter of 1966. Estimates for the third quarter of this year will be published in the January 1987 SURVEY, and those for the fourth quarter in the April Survey.

The April issue of the Survey will carry preliminary annual totals for the preceding year derived as the sum of the four quarterly estimates. These totals will be replaced in the August Survey by estimates based on more comprehensive and reliable annual data.

A historical quarterly series extending back to 1948 and showing some detail on industrial sources of income will be published in a special article during the coming year.

Personal income in mid-1966

For all States combined, total personal income rose from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$550 billion in the final quarter of 1965 to \$569

The quarterly estimates of State personal income were

prepared in connection with reimburgable work that OBE

billion in the second quarter of 1966. a gain of 31/2 percent.2 Over the same period, all States but 1 experienced income increases, which ranged from 1 percent in 10 States to 8 percent in Washington: a dozen States showed gains of 5 to 7 percent. Only in Idaho was total income in the second quarter of this year below the 1965 fourth-quarter rate, and this decline reflected a reduction in farm income from the unusually high peak reached in 1965; nonfarm income in Idaho rose at the national rate.

Over a 6-month span, many State changes in income are the result of random, temporary influences, and regional patterns of change tend to be blurred. However, the effects of certain influences on rates of income change. were evident in a number of States. Changes in farm income were the major development that caused clearly defined geographic variations in the income flow during the first two quarters of this year. Declines in agricultural income tended to limit the increase in personal income in the agricultural portions of the Great Lakes, the Plains, and the Rocky Mountain regions. As a result, personal income in these three regions showed the smallest relative gains in the Nation. Conversely, increases in farm income bolstered the income flow in the Southeast and Far West. These two regions and New England scored the top-ranking advances in personal income during the first half of 1966.

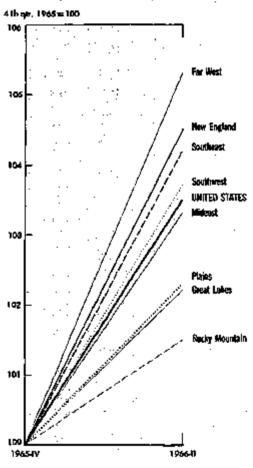
Other factors responsible for significant changes in the rate of income growth include a reduction in military personnel in a number of States, the pickup in aircraft production in Washington, and changes in automobile production in several Great Lakes States.

Regional changes in 1966

The fastest regional income rises from the last quarter of 1965 to the second of 1966 was in the Far West. The top-ranking income gain in this region, in Washington reflected mainly

Change in Personal Income by Regions

Fourth quarter 1965-second quarter 1966



flased on reasonally adjusted data.

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is doing for the Water Resources Connell, and are not funded Nove,-James Welsh, Marian Sacks, and Mildred Hynana

beyond the current fiscal year.

³ The totals for all States combined are lower than national personal income because they exclude the income of military and civitian. Federal employees temporarily stationed

staisted in the preparation of the data. These figures represent the extension to current periods of a longer and more detailed series being developed under the general supervision of Edwin J. Coleman, Chief, Economic Measurement Section, Regional Recommiss Division,

the direct and indirect effects of expanded aircraft production. Especially important was the boost provided by an increase in the payrolls of construction firms working on aircraft production facilities; the other three States of the Far West—Oregon, Nevada, and California—scored gains somewhat better than the national

average. In Oregon and California, increases were general throughout the economy; in Nevada, the important tourist-oriented service industries provided the main impetus. In each State of the Far West, the 1966 income spurt followed a below-average gain during 1965.

The second largest regional expan-

Table 1.—Total Personal Income, by States and Regions
(Millions of Dollars)

(Millions of Dollars)										
				1965				1966		
State and Region	1962	1954	1965	Г	и	ш	IA	ì	п	
	<u>. </u>			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates						
United States	463,663	433, 488	632, M7	515, 194	524,780	688, 967	549, 696	560, 353	548,819	
New England	29,461	81, 269	23,283	32,361	33,403	23,614	34,780	35,226	15,890	
Meine New Hampehire Vermont Massarbusette Rhode Jakand Copnecticut	1,932 1,615 799 14,547 2,190 8,468	2, 068 1, 650 850 15, 363 2, 344 9, 004	2,245 1,714 936 16,849 2,515 9,626	2,175 1,654 884 15,832 2,440 2,384	7, 230 1, 686 914 16, 090 2, 432 0, 491	2, 281 1, 741 958 26, 766 2, 590 9, 528	2, \$17 1, 774 965 16, 729 2, 677 8, 968	2, 292 1, 762 998 17, 888 2, 615 10, 890	2,350 1,823 1,621 17,391 2,601 10,653	
Mideast	158,023	126,257	L28,400	124,611	124,862	139,446	131,696	134,886	124, 147	
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Deleware Maryland District of Columbia	19,400 27,847	65, 946 20, 801 20, 770 1, 843 9, 734 2, 604	59,330 21,960 31,816 1,756 10,604 2,974	67, 877 21, 297 39, 547 1, 642 10, 268 2, 880	39, 482 21, 604 31, 349 1, 667 10, 381 2, 818	60, 264 22, 353 22, 435 1, 732 10, 836 2, 626	60, 776 22, 548 32, 731 1, 782 10, 105 3, 190	62,048 23,992 38,197 1,788 11,281 3,080	62, \$24 23, 209 83, 614 1, 793 11, 449 3, 167	
Geest Laken	97, 626	184,442	114, 1 16	110,389	112,679	114,752	109,624	119,421	121, 294	
MichiganOhisIndians	20, 767 25, 144 11, 811 30, 228 9, 654	22, 636 26, 786 12, 556 32, 186 10, 388	35, 031 28, 972 13, 924 84, 903 11, 279	24, 044 25, 129 12, 474 34, 858 20, 898	24, 788 28, 526 13, 788 34, 587 11, 129	25, 892 29, 212 14, 668 34, 940 11, 450	26, 250 80, 014 14, 404 26, 276 11, 680	26, 094 30, 355 14, 640 36, 570 11, 709	36, 690 36, 719 14, 927 37, 119 12, 051	
Pilon	35,374	37,885	41,609	39,856	41,312	43, 20 L	43,000	43,276	14, 164	
Minnesota Ipwi Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nghradha Kanasa	6.232	5, 610 6, 603 10, 689 1, 294 1, 314 3, 506 5, 505	9, 496 7, 381 11, 961 1, 486 1, 518 3, 435 5, 982	8,204 6,942 11,534 1,366 1,450 3,667 6,701	9,421 7,382 11,774 1,465 1,611 3,616 6,692	9, 642 7, 636 12, 120 1, 535 1, 674 3, 880 3, 988	8,708 7,719 12,415 1,579 1,640 3,963 5,141	0, 854 7, 699 12, 650 1, 628 1, 549 3, 944 6, 136	9,962 7,821 12,734 1,665 1,557 4,009 0,343	
Sertheest	TB, 282	81,254	58,227	84,972	86, 66t	50, 787	91,448	94, 667	15,234	
Virginia. West Virginia. Kentucky. Tementes. North Carolins. South Carolins. Georgis. Florida. Alabama Mississippi. Louislans. Arkness.	4,004 5,004 5,004 8,005 1,005	8489388888888 8487784888888 8487784888888	10, 651, 3, 679 5, 469 7, 749 10, 670 4, 478 14, 641 4, 660 2, 7, 359 3, 581	10,340 0,373 0,290 7,000 9,445 6,130 6,438 8,438 8,438 8,438 8,438 8,438	10, 444 8, 638 6, 454 7, 894 9, 998 6, 896 18, 783 6, 678 7, 187 7, 187 7, 187	560808888088888888888888888888888888888	40000000000000000000000000000000000000	11, 233 3, 339 5, 921 8, 449 10, 965 10, 770 7, 961 4, 165 4, 165 4, 165 4, 165	11, 406 3, 859 4, 998 8, 440 11, 100 5, 242 18, 016 -7, 127 4, 078 7, 996 3, 918	
Seeth week	31, set	55, 18 9	34,121	35, e61	35,900	34, 888	37,409	38,451	48, 786	
Orlehoma Tessa New Marico Aricena	4, 680 21, 489 2, 682 8, 300	8, 194 22, 906 2, 107 3, 620	5, 503 24, 161 2, 224 3, 738	5, 417 28, 914 2, 138 3, 619	5, 582 24, 452 2, 230 8, 706	6, 664 23, 179 2, 286 8, 769	5, 798 26, 497 2, 268 8, 887	5, 844 28, 098 2, 291 4, 610	30,400 20,400 2,800 4,001	
Becky Meuntain	19,715	18,053	11, Mt	14,496	11,639	11, M 7	12,384	12, 143	12,487	
aconiana Idaho Wyoming Colorado Utah	1, 500 1, 411 811 4, 760 2, 185	1, 685 1, 464 821 4, 947 2, 216	1,716 1,000 844 5,282 2,841	1, 641 1, 634 841 8, 074 2, 806	1, 574 1, 608 881 6, 182 2, 314	1, 748 1, 856 841 6, 354 2, 361	1,790 1,744 6,824 2,888	1,850 1,712 690 6,456 7,470	1,816 1,684 887 5,602 2,488	
Fur West.	68,225	70, 722	75,386	73,441	74,000	75, 234	77, 668	60, \$40	\$1,265	
Washingten Oregen Nevada California	7, 764 4, 578 1, 268 52, 415	8,043 4,904 1,861 64,404	6, 641 4, 250 3, 437 50, 858	6, 387 5, 244 1, 431 58, 879	8, 485 5, 206 1, 433 56, 815	8, 788 6, 387 6, 441 60, 344	6, 524 6, 523 1, 444 61, 778	8, 202 5, 794 3, 688 63, 794	9, 596 8, 914 1, 522 64, 576	
Hawaii	764 1,776	789 1, 923	2, 85 1 2, 85 0	1, 966 1, 966	1, 960	2, 065	2, 108	2, 168	893 2,136	

Nors.—Quarterly totals for the State personal income series will not agree with the personal income measure carried in the national income and product second since the latter includes income dispersed to Government personnel stationed abroad.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Becommies.

sion so far this year has been in New England. Here, the principal factor was a 7-percent rise in personal income in Connecticut; except for a dip in the third quarter of 1965, this State has outpaced the national rate of expansion in each quarter since early 1965. Most other New England States were close to the national rate of increase.

The Southeast's comparatively small edge over the rest of the Nation in the rate of income gain in the first 6 months of this year reflected betterthan-average farm marketings; nonfarm income in the Southeast rose at the national rate. The comparative strength in farm marketings was especially evident in North Carolins-which registered a 7-percent gain in total incomeas well as in Kentucky, Arkansas, and Mississippi. In part, North Carolina's experience reflects a recovery from the sizable decline in farm income in the preceding year. Lower farm income and declines in Federal payrolls were mainly responsible for below-average income gains in Florida and South Carolina.

The 1966 income change in the Southeast stands in contrast to the area's experience in the preceding four quarters, when income advanced more rapidly than in any other region.

Income gains in the Mideast and Southwest closely approximated those in the country as a whole, with only Maryland and Arizona showing significantly above-average gains and with Delaware and the District of Columbia falling appreciably short. In Delaware and the District of Columbia, the leveling off that occurred in the first half of this year followed a rapid rise during 1985.

The smallest income gains during the first half of 1966 were in the Great Lakes, Plains, and Rocky Mountain regions. In each of these areas, declines in farm income limited the rise in total income, particularly in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, and Idaho. In addition, a decline in automobile production dempened the income increase in Michigan and Indiana.

Technical Note

The seasonally adjusted quarterly estimates of personal income presented in this report are the product of two separate methods. The first method involves the preparation of estimates for the quarters of the preceding calendar year—in this instance 1965. These are derived by allocating the annual totals of the various income components in each State to the quarters of the year by means of seasonally adjusted allocating series.

The main data source used in allocating annual totals to the quarters of the preceding year is the wage and salary information obtained from State unamployment insurance programs. For each State, quarterly wages and salaries in the various industry divisions and in the major two-digit industries are first seasonally adjusted and then used to allocate the appropriate annual wage and salary totals among quarters. Components measured in this way account for an average of 60 percent of total income.

Data somewhat less well suited to quarterly income measurement are used to allocate the annual totals of other items of income that account for another 15 percent of the total. In this category are included the following components: unemployment insurance benefits, railroad payrolls, military payrolls, proprietors' income - both farm and nonfarm-supplementary labor income, and personal contributions for . social insurance. For the first three components, data directly measuring the quarterly distribution of the item in each State are available. After seasonal adjustment, these data are used as allocators. Seasonally adjusted cash receipts from farm marketings are used to allocate annual State estimates of net farm income, while the seasonally adjusted quarterly wage and salary series already described are used to allocate nonfarm proprietors' income. supplementary labor income, and personal contributions.

The remaining components—property income, State and local government wages, and most transfer payments—which together account for 25 percent of total income—are allocated to the quarters in accordance with the national pattern for each component.

The second method concerns the preparation of income estimates for the quarters of the current year—in this instance the first two quarters of 1966. These are obtained by using relevant

indicators to extend the estimates for the fourth quarter of the preceding year into the current year. These indicators are generally the same as the series used in allocating the annual totals with a major exception. Wages and salaries are currently estimated from Bureau of Labor Statistics' State data on State employment; earnings information is also used in those industries for which it is available.

It should be noted that there is no unadjusted counterpart to the seasonally adjusted series; hence, there are no overall indexes of seasonal adjustment.

The lack of an unadjusted series is due to the fact that certain of the national series used to allocate annual totals to the quarters are available on a seasonally adjusted basis only.

Table 2.—Indexes of Quarterly Changes in Personal Income, by States and Regions Seasonally Adjusted

	First quarter 1965 equals 196							Fourth quarter 1965 equals [00		
State and Region	1966] ,	968	1985	1954		
	I	п	п	IV	ī	п	rv	I	R	
United States	304	162	165	197	100	710	164	102	140	
New England	. 104	302	164	186	jes	111	100	1100	105	
Maine. New Hampshire	100	308 202 203	104	307	108		100	.99	101	
Verment Massachuratts	.] 100	103	105	107 111	108 113	110 118	100 100	100 101	102)Dŧ	
R bada Takahii	. 3486	100 100 100	108 108	306 306	108 107	110 109	100 100	164 161 164	104	
Contractions	100	100	101	106	îñ	114	100	104	103 207	
Midenet		140	105	306	£08	100	100	103	144	
New York	. 100	101	106 201 201	106	107	109	100	102	194	
New Jersoy Pennsylvania	100	100 200 100	201	108	100	100	100	100	163	
Delaware	100	102	106	100	209	200	100	100	101	
District of Columbia	100 200 200 300 100	101 101	104 108 108	164 100 108 108	100 264 209 109 106	109 109 200 111 119	100 100 100 100 100	100 100 108	198 163 101 106 102	
Great Lakes	100	302		107	100	110]₩	303	102	
Michigan	100	163	184	109	100	l iii	100	99	301	
Obio	190 140 180	191	184 184 104	109 107 107 107 107	100 108 109	111 109 111 109 111	100 100 100	10t 103	. 202	
1111119ta	1 120	192 192	103 105	107	108 108	100	100	101	104 502	
Wittensh	100	102	108	107	108	111	100	101,	108	
Plaine	196	108	146	100	189	111	100	100	HŹ	
M impesots	100 100	102	145 160	106 212	107 200	108	204 200	102	10) 101	
Missouri	100	206 192 197	105	106	100	213 110	140	100	102	
North Dakota	100 100	107	109 109	118 108	119 108	1 <u>722</u> 107	140 100	303	108 101	
Missouri North Dekota South Dakota Nebraska	100	194 194 103	206 .	100	159	100	U 160 J	301 303 202 99	161 161	
	100	103	106	108	109	ш	100	100		
Southeast	100	L#2	366	198	111	122	L#6	H12	164	
Virtinia West Virginia	388888 388888 388888	. 102	105	107 L05	108 207	210 108	100 1 0 0	101 101	30 3 102	
Kentieky	100	103	194 195	108 107	320	111	100	105	306	
Tennessee North Carolina	100	101 183	165	107 108	11) tt2	213 124	100 180	102 106	205 107	
South Carolina	100-	183	108	T10	H2	134	IMP	102	102	
Georgia Florida	100 100	162 102	105 106 106 106	108		122	I I I I I I	102 101	104 103 104 108 104 108	
Alsberne	100	1/1/2 l	185	107	110	111.	100	109	104	
Mississpol	100 100	103 102	188 187	110 1 89	115 112	114	100 100	104	305 304	
Arkanage	100	103	107	194	113	114	100	101	105	
Southwest	160	642	105	197	109	111	194	145	194	
Oklabama	100	TÕ	105	107	110	110	100	163	103	
New Mexico	100	102 104	105 105 107	107	309 307 311	110	100 100	102 102	104 104	
Arimos	100	102	104	TÓĞ	iii	112	1140	105	106	
Booky Mountain	304	HL.	164	197	M8	108	. 100	[#	101	
Montana Idaho	100	LO2	166 181	110	111	. 132	100	ığı (101 97	
Wyoming	100	181	100	107 181	306 108	103 105	10 0 100	104	105	
ColoradoUtah	100	100	100 108 102	309 204	108 108 107	100	300 300 300	167 28 103	105 101 104	
_ '	. 100		. 1	- 1		101	I. I			
For West	100	101	143	106 (105	111	100	164	765	
Washington	100 100 100	101 100 100 102	105 102 167	105 105	111	114 111 106 111	300 300 100 140	104 104 103	109 105 165 165	
Oregan Neveda California	Jộố	100	ter	îğî	109 107 209	106	ĬÕĞ	104	165	
		,	203	108						
Alaska Hewall	190 100	104 102	303 206	106 208	100 100	106 106	100	100 103	183	
	300	202	, App. (Tries [114	108	TÚEL	A00 [PQ4	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Recommiss.